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THE HON. JUDGE STRONG'S ADDRESS,

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GENTLEMEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

When first invited by your Board of Trustees to address you on this occasion, I felt such a diffidence, and distrust of my powers and qualifications for the suitable performance of such a duty, as almost induced me to decline the honor. When I considered the high respectability of the audience, which I should here meet; when I considered the many eloquent addresses which had, from time to time, been delivered to you; and the high standard of excellence which you and the public would require from any person who should stand in this place on the day of your anniversary: I doubted whether it would be possible for me to satisfy you, or even myself. I considered that I was not a practical agriculturist; that I was not particularly acquainted with the subject; and, that I had not for many years been in the habit of addressing public bodies, unless the regular discharge of the duties of my office may be considered an exception. In the discharge of those duties, however, confined as they are within such narrow limits, little scope is given to the powers of oratory; and they are very little, if at all calculated for improvement in eloquence. On the other hand I considered, that I had been invited to the task by men highly respectable, representing a society equally respectable; that I was myself a member of this society; and, though I highly approved of the objects of the association, and saw with the greatest pleasure, from year to year, the beneficial effect of their exertions in every part of the county, I have myself done little or nothing to promote these important objects. It seemed to me to be my duty under the circumstances, having such a favorable opportunity, to make one effort to discharge in part the obligation which I and every one interested in the subject, owe to this society.

It will not be disputed that agriculture is a subject of great importance; and that every proper mode should be adopted for its encouragement and improvement. Agriculture is the foundation of the subsistence, the comfort, and even the luxuries of society. It supplies the necessaries of life, and furnishes most of the materials of manufactures and commerce. It spreads the table of the cottager, provides the substantial comfort of the middle classes, and administers to the luxury of the rich. It feeds, it clothes, and furnishes employment directly or indirectly for almost the whole community. Agriculture is at once the cause and evidence of civilization. No nation has ever made much progress in civilization without making a correspondent progress in the art of agriculture. When nations subsist by hunting and fishing, they are always savages. When nations subsist by pasturage, by driving large herds of cattle over an immense extent of natural pastures, they are but one degree removed from the savage state, and the arts of civilization can hardly be said to have dawned upon them. Though they have more of the principle of association than the savage; and, to a limited extent, a community of interest; yet there exists among them the same predatory disposition, the same disregard of the rights of others, the same looseness of principle as it respects individual property; very little progress is made among them in the cultivation of the social affections, or in the establishment of the lowest, plainest, and fundamental principles of moral duty. But, when nations begin to cultivate the earth, as a principal means of subsistence, when the individuals fix themselves upon particular portions of the earth's surface to obtain subsistence from the fruits thereof, the products of their own labor, a foundation is laid for something like a regular government, law, order, regard to the rights of individuals, and protection to private property. From this period, improvement in agriculture and amelioration of government mutually act upon and favor each other. The improvements made in agriculture require, and necessarily require a correspondent amelioration in the government; and as the government makes greater and greater progress towards perfection, it reacts upon agriculture and accelerates its progress. In the course of time, manufactures and commerce spring up, as the necessary result of an enlarged, extended and greatly improved agriculture; and we at last see that elevated state of civilization which we now enjoy. Though other countries and other climes are blest with warmer suns, with brighter skies, and with a greater degree of fertility, the surface of the earth covered with a more exuberant vegetation, and the native and adopted products have a more extensive circulation, and occupy a larger space in the commerce of the world than the substantial and useful plants adapted to our soil, and the temperature of our climate; yet the productions of our agriculture are highly important to us; and when their various and important uses are considered, may well be the subject of eulogy. We cannot produce the sugar cane, the cotton plant, or the tea plant; but wheat, rye, Indian corn and the potato will flourish here in all their luxuriance, and make the most abundant returns to the well directed industry of the cultivator. The orange, the lemon, the pine apple, the fig, the olive, and other rare fruits of tropical climates, cannot be seen here except as an article of commerce brought from distant countries; but we have the apple, the pear, the plum and the peach—fruits which from the beauty of their appearance and richness of taste, may well vie with those of any other country. We have not as yet, and it is doubted by some whether we ever can raise the grape in a climate of our temperature, so as to produce wines of the richness of flavor of those which come from warmer climates. But we have the apple, from which by a proper attention in the selection and cultivation of the best fruits, and the making and preservation of the liquor, a beverage may be made equal or nearly equal to the wines of other countries.

Wheat is a most valuable vegetable. It furnishes the most abundant, the most palatable, and the most healthful of all farinaceous food. It seems to have been given by Providence to man to sustain him in all his wanderings over the widely extended surface of the earth. The number of species of this genus is greatly multiplied, and some one is adapted to grow, and flourish, and furnish food for man in almost every part of the habitable globe. From the great number of its species, and their adaptation to different climates and soils; from the ease with which it may be raised in many soils; from the facility with which it may be manufactured into flour, and transported to every part of the earth; and from the portableness, nutrition and healthfulness of the food which it furnishes, this may be ranked among the richest products of agriculture.—*Rye* is a very useful plant to the New England farmer. It is, to him, an important bread stuff. When used alone, or mixed with Indian corn, it furnishes a substantial and healthy food. It may be made to grow and flourish in many soils where wheat and Indian corn cannot be successfully cultivated; and where the soil is properly adapted to it, perhaps there is no crop raised by the farmer, where the value of the return bears so great a proportion to the labor bestowed upon it.—*Indian corn* is a highly valuable plant to the farmer. It is more hardy than wheat, and will grow advantageously in many situations where wheat will not flourish. This plant is peculiarly valuable in the rough and hilly portions of New England where wheat cannot be advantageously raised, except when the lands are first cleared. It furnishes a wholesome bread for the farmer's family, a grain better adapted than any other for the fattening of swine, and is valuable fodder for his cattle.—The *potato* is emphatically the poor man's plant, and the poor man's food, though it now constitutes a portion of the food of all classes. It is the cheapest food which can be raised in New England. This vegetable will grow almost any where. If planted on good land, and good care taken of it, a good crop will be produced; if planted on poor land, and very little care taken of it, a considerable crop will be raised; and let the season be what it will, hot or cold, wet or dry, a moderate crop at least will always reward the labor of the farmer. It is not only very cheap, but very healthy food; and those who subsist chiefly upon it find it to be not only very wholesome and nutritive, but also greatly conducive to strength and vigor. The judicious and intelligent farmer will also find an important use for this vegetable in the fattening of his swine, and neat cattle; and also, to increase the quantity of milk for his dairy.

Grass is also an important product to the New England farmer. As much land in the present state of agriculture is probably employed to furnish food for cattle as food for man. In a climate where, for so large a portion of the year, it is necessary to feed animals with fodder prepared and stored for the purpose, it will continue to be the case, as long as animals furnish the *motive* power to so great an extent as at present. This vegetable furnishes the principal food for the horse, the ox, the cow, and the sheep, all in their respective places most valuable animals to the farmer. The farmer cannot place too much importance upon the production of food for cattle in sufficient quantities and of an improved quality. How much depends upon this in carrying on the various operations of agriculture the immense interior transportation, the business and the pleasures even of the whole community! That valuable animal the horse, by whose cheerful services the numerous and various assemblages of men for purposes of business, of benevolence, or pleasure, are effected

by which distant relations and friends are brought together and enabled to enjoy the highest pleasures of social intercourse; by which our comforts and luxuries from foreign countries are brought from the sea coast to our own doors, and the almost infinite variety of exchanges of our interior productions are accomplished; by which, in short, we are enabled at will to change our locality, and move from place to place for the accomplishment of all the infinitely diversified business, employments, enjoyments and improvement of life, should, surely, be kindly treated, and at all times furnished with suitable food and in sufficient quantity. The patient ox, whose steady and uniform exertion of that superior strength with which nature has endowed him turns up and subdues the most stubborn and refractory soil, pulverizes the earth, and thereby enables the farmer to cover his fields with abundant harvests, should certainly be cared for by the farmer; and allowed to partake liberally of a portion of those products, which he has been so greatly instrumental in raising. The valuable milch cow, who daily delivers to her owner her rich treasures of ready prepared food; and the sheep, who gives the covering of his own body to furnish materials for the clothing of man, should not be stinted in their allowance of food. Perhaps the time will come, in the progress of improvement, when the services of some of our useful animals will be dispensed with. May we not anticipate the time when the greatest portion of the lands which are now appropriated to the raising of food for the horse and the ox, will be released from this burden, and be employed in the more pleasing use of raising food for man; thereby increasing and cheapening human subsistence, and leaving a large surplus of property or time, or both, for the improvement of his moral and social condition? This is not the proper place to enlarge upon this subject; but I cannot refrain from saying that it does not require much of the spirit of prophecy to foresee, that soon, and sooner than many are aware, we may see steam carriages of every size, traversing our common roads in every direction; and steam horses, ploughing our lands, and transporting the rich burdens of our farms. Does any one say that these are the dreams of a visionary? Let him look back thirty years, and see what would then have been thought of a man who should have predicted what is now actually come to pass, what we can see with our own eyes, and what is daily exhibited to our senses, of the wonderful power of steam; and consider, that this mighty power is almost daily, by the ingenuity and enterprise of man, applied in some new way, pleasing and beautiful and useful; extending gradually, constantly and certainly, to almost every object of human pursuit industry and enterprise. The examples which I have taken of the principal product of our own climate, and our own immediate vicinity, are but examples. Other products, numerous, various and valuable, too numerous to be noticed in this limited address, are the productions of our farms, and greatly administer to the necessities, comforts and luxuries of the cultivator. The employment of a New England farmer, the business of agriculture as it respects him, is not confined within narrow limits, but takes an extensive range, and includes all those products which can be advantageously raised upon a farm, either as food for man, or food for beast; either as furnishing materials for manufactures or articles of commerce; either as administering to necessity, or to comfort and luxury. Horticulture, which is but a branch of agriculture, with all its numerous, useful and beautiful variety of production; the cultivation of fruit trees; the introduction and cultivation of the grape, so far as it may be suited to our soil and climate; the mulberry tree, to furnish food for the silk worm; and the production and preservation of forest trees for fuel and timber, are all legitimately within the limits of a farmer's industry, and should be, as circumstances are favorable, the objects of his care. While I am upon the subject of the importance of agriculture, I will briefly notice some of the rich products of other countries. The *cotton plant* seems to have been the gift of a beneficent Providence for the special purpose of furnishing clothing for the greater part of the human race, and especially the poor. It is the cheapest material for clothing yet known, and probably the cheapest that ever will be known. Almost the whole clothing of the inhabitants of warm climates, and a considerable portion of those of colder countries, is supplied by this valuable plant. When we consider how great a portion of the earth's surface is adapted to the cultivation of this plant, the ease with which it can be produced, and that its production may be increased to an almost indefinite extent, what limits can be assigned by a warm and benevolent heart to the gratitude which is due to the Creator, for so great a boon? Did I say the production of other countries? It is the production of our own country, though a different climate. Yes, within the limits of the United States there is land enough adapted to the cultivation of this plant, and more than enough to clothe all its inhabitants. How pleasing, if time would permit, to trace this material from the simple state in which it appears, as an article of commerce, through the almost infinite variety of its manufacture, from the coarse garment of the day laborer, to the rich muslin of the palace; administering to the necessities, the comforts, the luxury, and the pride even, one or all, of every individual in the community? But, I forbear; the task though pleasing would be inappropriate, and I will merely say that if this simple material, the cotton of commerce, should be traced through all its variety of manufacture, and all the modifications of its use throughout the greater part of the habitable globe, it would manifestly appear to any benevolent mind that its gift to man was a signal instance of the benevolence of the Deity.—The *sugar cane* is also the production of our country, though not of our climate. Sugar was once a luxury; it is now a comfort most extensively diffused, and has almost become a necessary of life. It is a nutritious and healthy food, enters extensively into the cookery of the middle and higher classes, and gives a zest to the delicacies of the epicure. The extensive and various use of this article among all classes of the community capable of purchasing it, show it to be one of the most important productions of agriculture. It shows, satisfactorily, how much the discovery, cultivation and use of a single useful plant will conduce to the comfort and happiness of man; and affords ample encouragement to the farmer to discover and introduce to cultivation other extensively useful vegetables.

The *tea plant* is of extensive use, and furnishes a valuable article of commerce. Though the countries where this plant is cultivated, to which it is indigenous, and where alone probably it can be cultivated to advantage, constitute but a small part of the earth, yet a sufficient quantity may be produced to furnish to every member of the community at a moderate expense the indulgence of this favorite beverage. It is not necessary to take up time in eulogizing this vegetable. Its good qualities are known to all. It enters so extensively into the domestic economy of every civilized community; it has such an intimate acquaintance with household affairs, that every individual has felt its comforting, consoling and exhilarating power. It is sufficient merely to name it among the agricultural productions of the earth which are most distinguished for extensive usefulness. It may seem inappropriate in an address to the farmers of New England to speak of the valuable productions of distant countries. But agriculture is the art of cultivating the earth in such a manner as to render it useful to man, and the successful cultivation of useful plants in other countries may afford to the farmer here useful information as to the cultivation of our own important products, and at some future period lead to the discovery of some plant which by its congeniality to our soil and climate and skill in its cultivation, may take the same place in the commerce of the world and the extensive benefits which it distributes, as the cotton plant, sugar cane and tea plant.

Let not the circumstance that other portions of the earth produce plants apparently more valuable, calculated to have a more extensive circulation, and to occupy a larger space in the commerce of the world discourage the New England farmer, or lessen in his eyes the importance of his own agriculture. The productions of your agriculture are such as are adapted to your soil and climate, and though not so showy, nor so well calculated for distant transportation, being bulky; the same value cannot be brought within so narrow a compass, and they are not in such extensive demand over so great a part of the earth as the products of some other countries; yet the productions of your agriculture are substantially useful and highly valuable. They furnish to you and your families the necessaries, comforts, and some of the luxuries of life; and there is sufficient demand for the surplus to enable you to purchase in sufficient quantities the rich products of those seemingly more highly favored countries. Though your lands may not be so fertile, though your productions may not furnish such valuable articles of exchange and an extensive commerce as those within the tropics, yet the climate in which your products are raised is comparatively mild and temperate, and you have the means of personal comfort and happiness to a much greater extent than the inhabitants of warmer countries. The same fervid sun, the same heated atmosphere which ripens and brings to perfection the vegetables of the tropics, enervates the body, diminishes the strength greatly, impairs the comfort and endangers the health of the laborer; and at the same time brings into existence myriads of reptiles and insects. Let not then your comparative agriculture be undervalued, and because you cannot produce what are called the great staples of the world neglect and underrate those useful productions with which Providence has blessed you. It is enough that there are plants adapted to your soil and climate, which, if properly cultivated, will abundantly supply all your wants, either directly by their own use, or indirectly by furnishing the means of purchasing others. It is enough that the farmer here, by a

a well directed industry can supply himself and family with the necessaries, comforts, and some of the luxuries of life, and by a sale of the surplus furnish all those comforts and luxuries of foreign countries which can add any thing to the enjoyments of life.

It should be enough, even if your agriculture labored under considerable disadvantage compared with that of other countries, that you, here, enjoy a temperate and healthful climate, a free government, political, benevolent, moral and religious institutions, decidedly superior to that of any other country. It should be enough to satisfy the New-England farmer of the happiness of his lot that the climate in which he lives, the soil he cultivates, and the plants which nature has adapted to that soil, are all calculated to promote health of body, and vigor of mind: and if he will be true to himself, and improve the advantages, within his power, he has greater means of real happiness, greater means of a comfortable subsistence, greater means of improving his mind and social condition, than the cultivator of the soil in any other part of the world. Agriculture, which, strictly speaking, is merely the cultivation of the earth, may be carried on by different nations and different individuals in a very different manner. It may be carried on in such a manner as merely to afford a miserable subsistence to the cultivator of the soil, and leaving large portions of the earth's surface to the dominion of the primeval swamps and forests: or it may be carried on in such a manner as to extend over the entire cultivable portion of the land, and so as to leave a large and abundant surplus of produce beyond the subsistence of the laborer for comfort and luxury: to furnish the raw materials of numerous and valuable manufactures: and to provide the means of a rich and flourishing commerce. When I speak, then, of the importance of agriculture I speak of it not as simply the cultivation of the earth; but I speak of agriculture improved, enlarged, systematically and successfully pursued. An agriculture which spreads over the greater part of the surface of the country: occupying, and usefully occupying most of the land capable of profitable tillage: an agriculture which not only subsists, and comfortably subsists the laborer, but also furnishes to himself and family numerous comforts and luxuries, the materials of manufactures and commerce. And also indirectly, by a sale of the surplus products, the means of education, and of moral and religious improvement. [*To be continued.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

APPLES FOR SWINE.

Farmers seem very generally to think that sour apples are useless as food for cattle or swine. But this opinion is very incorrect. Sour apples were not made in vain. When mellow they make excellent food for hogs, and probably for all other stock. Let farmers who doubt this decide it by experiments. For myself I have no doubt.

To feed apples to hogs make them into pomace by cutting them with a shovel, or by mashing them. Then put in some meal or bran, and let them stand till they get into the saccharine fermentation, then as you feed put in your sour milk or whey. Hogs fed with this food will fatten very fast, and do not seem to cloy as on richer food.

Fermentation takes place very soon in warm weather. The quantity of meal used should vary according to circumstances. W. H. S.

Winchester, Conn. Dec. 30, 1833.

PUMPKIN.

George C. Barrett, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I send you a hard shelled Pumpkin, weighing forty-two pounds and a quarter. Its formation is very uncommon, and may be a subject of interest to gentlemen who visit your very useful establishment. It is of the kind most common in this county, and most highly esteemed. If the seed be planted in the interior of the country, the pumpkins soon degenerate, and become soft shelled.

Yours, &c. L. T.

Edgartown, Jan. 1, 1834.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Horticultural Hall, Jan. 4, 1834.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples. By Mr. A. Painter of Cummington, Ms. *Roxbury Russets*, the growth of 1832, in good condition, preserved in sand. Another specimen of the same fruit, preserved in the open air. Also *Winter Sweet*, a round fruit of a russetty color, and good size, of a sweet and pleasant flavor—another kind of winter sweet, a round fruit of medium size, a native of a russetty color, mixed with russetty red, of good flavor—Another kind, name unknown, striped with red on a yellow ground, below medium size; its flavor pleasant, and resembling the *Wine Sap*.

By Mr. Nathaniel Davenport of Milton, *Seaver Sweeting*, sometimes called *Winter* or *Grafton Sweeting*, a fine, fair fruit, well known—it keeps till April.

By Mr. Downer, an apple, name unknown, rather large, roundish, or conically formed, of a white color, with a blush next the sun, of a rich, agreeable, spicy and peculiar flavor. Also another variety, without name, very large, flattened, of a red color, striped; of a rich, pleasant, subacid, and excellent flavor. This fruit was sent from Genesee, N. Y., 137 filled a barrel.

Pears. By Mr. Payne, a variety without name, of a rich and agreeable flavor.

American Citron, by Mr. L. Ellis of Franklin. A preserve of the *Citron Water Melon*, and resembling in taste and substance, and equal in quality to the imported citron.

Per order of the Committee,

William Kenrick.

From the New York Farmer.

CAPE FLORIDA NURSERY.

I am told that the St. Helena will suddenly start to-morrow, at 9 A. M. I fear these dilatory Mexicans will not have the hive of stingless bees ready. I want also to send you, if possible three young plants, viz: a true *pulque* Agave, a true *Henequen* Agave, and a true Pita plant, Bromelia or Furcrœa, which you should have the greatest possible care taken of, as they give a death-blow to the veracity and intelligence of Humboldt. Should they go, exhibit them likewise at the American Institute, if they arrive in time. As I can keep my nursery under way, provided J. Dubose of Cape Florida is persevering, through Sagra, at Havana; and as my fellow trustees in the T. P. Company seem to hold back for the law giving the township of land, I shall remain here till I have news of its passage. Perhaps I will have time to-night to write a short address to the Horticultural Society, which I wish you to present and explain. If they and their brethren throughout the Union would do any thing in their own way, to forward the enterprise, it would soon be completed.

H. Perrine.

Sept. 16, *midnight*, 1833.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

FOREIGN GRAPE VINES.

Mr. Goodsell—*Sir:*—I have some fifty grape Vines of different foreign varieties.

They are now loaded with their third crop of fruit, all of them are suffering more or less from mildew. This I suppose was to be expected. But there is one fact in regard to them, which I noticed to day, while looking them over and applying Prince's remedy, to which I wish to call your attention, viz: That the fruit fartherest from the ground suffers the most from mildew; and that without reference to its nearness to, or remoteness from the root. Vines which grow up 3 or 4 feet, and then bend over near the surface of the ground again, have the fruit on their two extremities almost free from mildew, while that on their centre branches, being the fartherest from the ground, is almost ruined; and some clusters lying directly on the ground and hid by the leaves, have escaped the malady entirely.

I have never known low training recommended as a preventive to mildew, but my experience this season would seem to point to it as such.

Yours, H. M.

From the Northern Farmer.

RECIPES IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pressed Beef.—Take a piece of the flank, brisket, or other part, freed entirely from bone, pickle it, for five or six days, in a brine made of common salt and sugar in the proportion of a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pint of salt; then boil it gently till very tender; wrap it in a strong cloth, and press it under a heavy weight, or in a cheese press till perfectly cold. It is fine, when eaten cold, or for Sandwiches.

Hunter's Beef.—Remove the bone from a round of beef weighing twenty-five pounds; and when it has hung two or three days, take three handsful of salt, four ounces of brown sugar, one nutmeg, half an ounce of cloves, and some pimento; reduce them all to a fine powder, and rub well the beef, turning and rubbing it daily for two or three weeks.—When to be dressed, dip it into cold water to take off the loose powder; bind it tight with tape; put it into a pan with a teacup of water at bottom; put over the pan a brown crust and paper; and bake it five or six hours.—When cold remove the crust and fillet. Cut with a sharp knife, and serve cold.

Italian Beef Stakes.—Cut your stake large, from a rump, that has been well hung, or from any tender part; beat it with a rolling pin, and season with pepper, salt, and onion, if approved; lay it in an iron stew-pan, with a close cover, without water; set near the fire, let it have a strong heat; but be careful it does not burn. In two or three hours, it will be quite tender; serve with its own gravy. D.

REVIEW OF THE BRIGHTON MARKET For the Year 1833.

First Quarter—ending March 25.

4658 Beef Cattle,—	Estimated sales	$186,320 00
127 Stores,	do	3,275 00
7648 Sheep,	do	21,032 00
3265 Swine,	do	13,876 25
		$224,503 25

Second Quarter—ending June 24.

3561 Beef Cattle,—	Estimated sales	$160,245 00
374 Stores,	do	10,112 00
4816 Sheep,	do	12,040 00
3017 Swine,	do	13,576 50
		$195,973 50

Third Quarter—ending September 30.

7646 Beef Cattle,—	Estimated sales	$244,672 00
805 Stores,	do	16,100 00
40950 Sheep,	do	81,900 00
4210 Swine,	do	10,525 00
		$353,197 00

Fourth Quarter—ending December 30.

33315 Beef Cattle,—	Estimated sales	$799,560 00
1980 Stores,	do	35,640 00
37308 Sheep,	do	74,616 00
6916 Swine,	do	27,664 00
		$937,480 00

RECAPITULATION.

49180 Beef Cattle,	$1,390,797 00
3286 Stores,	65,127 00
90722 Sheep,	189,588 00
17408 Swine,	65,641 75
	$1,711,153 75

	1830.	1831.	1832.
Beef Cattle,	37,767	33,922	40,807
Stores,	13,685	15,400	9,886
Sheep,	132,697	84,453	100,583
Swine,	19,639	26,871	14,697

From the Maine Farmer.

MANURE FROM SHEEP.

I WISH farmers to rightly understand the value of the several kinds of manure. I have heard that some people apprehend that the manure from sheep is useless for the purpose of growing vegetables. Will such tell me if a ton of hay is eaten by sheep, as they chew the cud, or are ruminating animals, as well as what are called black cattle, why that ton of hay thus passing sheep, is not as valuable for manure as though it passed oxen or cows. The fact is, it is as good; and as no animal makes hay finer by mastication than sheep, I believe no manure is better, except that all manure, as to its quality depends much on what the animal eats. Thus while you are fattening a beef creature, its manure is richer than if it eat hay or grass only. That from swine or the back-house proves this. So far from sheep manure not being useful, much more might and should be made of it—it is a waste to let sheep lie in their pastures during the summer nights. Their manure being fine is carried off soon into the air, and if that element can be enriched, it takes place by such slovenly practice.

Let the sheep be placed in the night, if you have 50 or 60, in about an acre of ground fenced off with some suitable fence—let a boy place them there every night. Plough or harrow it frequently; and my word for it, they will manure it abundantly for any crop the next season, or for turnips in the fall of the same season. If sowed to turnips they may reasonably prepare another acre that year. Thus we obtain the advantage of their urine, and all their droppings. A farmer who will manage in this way, will never complain that his sheep manure is worthless. Horses are not ruminating animals; their manure, of course, is not so fine, but lighter. For low or moist land the same weight of it is as valuable as other manure. As it is more open, its effects are sooner exhausted if we reckon by bulk and not by weight. If any farmer thinks the above ideas incorrect, the writer hopes he will show his views through the Farmer, and oblige A CORRESPONDENT.

From London's Magazine.

CROPPING BORDERS IN WHICH FRUIT TREES GROW.

SIR, Having for some years been an advocate for not cropping the borders of fruit trees, I have noticed, with pleasure, that you have several times called the attention of your readers to the subject. I beg leave therefore, on the present occasion, to make a few observations for the consideration of those who are of a different opinion; as I think that, before long it is very likely that, instead of having a border of 10 or 12 ft. wide close to the wall to be constantly dug and cropped, and a gravel walk 4 or 5 ft. wide beyond it, we shall see a wide gravel walk close to the wall over a previously prepared border; for I am persuaded it is owing more to the digging and manuring the border, than to any other circumstances, that there are so many failures of fruit trees. I have seen the above method (of gravelling the borders to walk upon) practised on a small scale and I am not aware of a single failure. I have often noticed that, in the formation of borders to vineries or green-houses where vines were to be planted, after much expense and labor bestowed, it has ended in disappointment; the cause of which I consider to be the planting of the border with vegetables if in the kitchen garden, and with flowers if in the flower garden. Perhaps it may not be amiss to mention here, that many persons who are very particular about pruning their vines in the autumn, to prevent their bleeding, will nevertheless delay digging the borders till February or March, when all the roots within the reach of the spade are sure to be cut and made to bleed, without being observed. In many cases where prepared borders have failed to produce fruitful vines or other trees, it is very often to be seen that a tree or vine, planted against a building merely for the sake of hiding it, seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, although it has nothing below but the natural soil, and this covered over with gravel, or other materials to form a walk. I could mention several instances of this kind, some of which are within a few yards of where I am writing, and many others in the neighborhood; and I have no doubt that many of your readers will be able to see the same, after it has thus been pointed out to them. One of the instances which have come under my observation is within a short distance of my cottage. It is an extensive range of glass, used chiefly for stove and green-house plants, with a vine trained up each rafter, not one of which is worth the trouble bestowed on it annually in tying, &c. The roots of these all running directly into the borders and clumps of a flower garden, it is not thought that the fault can be in the soil, as it is so well cultivated for the plants in it, but this I consider to be the only cause of their failing; as within a few yards of these is a building of considerable height and length, of the same aspect as the others, having vines trained all over it, which are planted (as far as I can learn) in nothing but the natural soil having a wide gravel walk over their roots, beyond which they have nothing else but a lawn. They have, therefore, in all probability never been disturbed since they were planted. These I have known for several years, but I do not recollect ever having heard of their failing to produce good crops. Young vines also, which have been planted among them, have begun to bear. Instances of this kind are so numerous, in front of dwelling houses and other buildings, that it is unnecessary for me to say any more on the subject; I shall therefore conclude with hoping that those who have hitherto attributed it to the soil will reflect whether in some measure it may not be owing to the cause I have mentioned.

I am, sir, yours, &c. R. T.

Feb. 26, 1833.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Fruit of Strawberries preserved free from Grit, and the Attacks of Slugs, by covering the Soil under the Fruit with a Layer of the short Grass mown off Lawns.—As the fruit of the strawberry is, with many, a thing of consequence, the preservation of it from the several casualities to which, on its attaining maturity, it is liable, is, or ought to be, an object of as much solicitude: to point out a preservative from one or more of the evils which endanger it, will be my endeavor in the present communication. I generally grow the large sort in rows from 20 in. to 2 ft. apart, and a considerable quantity in a single row between the box edging and the gooseberry bushes, which form the narrow border of the quarters. These distances I consider the best for Keen's seedling, Wilmot's superb, &c., the crop of which is as good in the fifth year as in the third, and better than that in the second. The small sorts, as the early scarlet, Duke of Kent's scarlet, the Roseberry, &c., may be grown with as much advantage on narrow beds, 3 ft. or 4 ft. wide, and if renewed every three or four years. In the case of the smaller sorts, they being so close together, the following method might be dispensed with, or, at least, it is not necessary; but in the large kinds above named, owing to the isolatedness of the rows, and the heaviness of the bunches of fruit, these latter lie on the soil, and, when rain falls, are covered with grit; and they likewise lie so convenient for slugs, that many are destroyed by them. To obviate these liabilities, I have tried several expedients, but none had the required effect, until it occurred to me this season that short grass laid between the rows would answer the purpose. This I have applied with perfect success, especially as to the grit. There is no gentleman's place without the material at the time at which it is required for this purpose, and the application of it 2 in. or 3 in. thick does not consume much time. It is not only useful in the above instances, but it acts as a non-conductor of evaporation from the soil below, whether you water it artificially, or the more general rain administer the moisture; it also chokes most sorts of weeds, and destroys the vegetation of their seeds; and it may be taken off, or allowed to remain, after the crop is done. It is best to ap-

ply it in a dry time, before the strawberries begin to get ripe; when the slugs have sought shelter in less exposed situations; after which it forms so bad a path for them to slide along, that they cannot overcome the difficulty. If any should remain, a watering with lime-water, or urine (as Mr. Gorrie recommends), will extirpate them. The above may not be new to some gardeners; but, as I have never heard it suggested, nor seen it done, it may be to a few, if not to many.—*George Thomson. High Elms, July* 1, 1833.

GREAT TURNIP.

A Norfolk Tankard Turnip grown in Ireland to the Weight of Thirty-Six Pounds Avoirdupois.—Sir, As a matter of curiosity, and to show you that we have both a fine climate, and a productive soil (indeed I do not remember ever seeing an old abbey or cathedral situated otherwise), I may mention that a Turnip of the Norfolk tankard variety was pulled in this demesne, which weighed no less than 36lbs. avoirdupois.—*J. Elles. Palace Gardens, Armagh, Dec.* 1832.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

HINTS AND RECEIPTS.

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste, so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry cool place.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds and hot rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Suet and lard keep better in tin than in earthern vessels.

Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

To cook Salsify or Vegetable Oysters.—Cut the roots transversely into thin pieces, boil them in a little water—when boiled soft, mash them, and thicken the whole with flour; and then fry them in fat of salt pork, or in butter. They are a luxury.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

HORSES.

Sore Tongue. This distressing disease, we learn, prevails extensively among horses in this vicinity. We have handed us for publication the following Recipe, with the assurance that it is an effectual remedy for this sore disorder.—*Amh. Cab.*

Cure for Horses sick with the Sore Tongue. Take 2 oz. alum, 1 oz. borax, half oz. blue vitriol, ½ oz. copperas, ½ lb. honey, and one quart of vinegar, with a little sage—steep, and make a wash, with which cleanse the mouth of the horse three times a day, taking care to keep him from taking cold.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

Black Tongue.—Preventive. Take one ounce of assafœtida, divide it into two parts, wrap them in clean linen rags, and nail one part in the bottom of the manger where the horse is fed, the other in the bottom of the bucket in which it is watered. These will last for three months. A small piece confined to the bridle bit when the horse goes from home will act as a preventive.

Cure when the disease has commenced. Take one pint of Castor Oil, two ounces Balsam Copaiva, two ounces Sweet Spirits of Nitre, let these ingredients be well mixed in a bottle and given.

Symptoms of the disease, are soreness in the mouth, tongue red, raw in spots, slavering.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

We gather the following items from a variety of sources.

French cake.—Take five common sized tumblers full of sifted flower, three tumblers of powdered white sugar, half a tumbler of butter, one tumbler of rich milk or cream, and a teaspoonful of pearl-ash, dissolved in as much lukewarm water as will cover it. Mix them all well together in a pan. Beat three eggs till very light, and add them to the mixture. Throw in a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon or nutmeg, and beat the whole very hard about ten minutes, butter a deep pan, put in the mixture, and bake it in a moderate oven.

To cure Hams.—A friend recommends the following receipt. He ate hams preserved in this way in May last, and found them superior to any he had ever before eaten. Take one pound of salt, one ounce of saltpetre, well pulverized and mixed, with about two quarts of molasses, rub the hams thoroughly with this mixture, lay them flesh side up, and let them remain for 18 or 20 days.

To improve Candles. Steep the candlewick in a strong solution of saltpetre and water, and dry it well before dipping them. Try it once and you will find the advantage gained.

To take Ink Spots out of Cloth or Linen. Wet immediately the place with lemon or sorrel juice, or with white soap diluted with vinegar.

To prevent Snow-Water from penetrating Boots and Shoes. Take equal quantities of beeswax and mutton suet, and melt them together in an earthen pipkin, over a slow fire. Lay the mixture while hot on the boots and shoes, which ought to be made warm also, let them stand before the fire a short time for it to soak in, and then put them away till quite cold: when they are so, rub them dry with a piece of flannel, in order that you may not grease your blacking brushes. If you black them well before you put the mixture on, you will find them take the blacking much better afterwards.

Cure for Oxen strained by overdrawing. About half a pint of common soap stirred up with a quart of milk, poured down the throat of the creature, will, we are told speedily effect a cure.

From the Northampton Courier.

STUMP EXTRACTORS.

The Genesee Farmer, a few weeks since, made inquiries about the operation of Stump Extractors, and wished for information respecting them. A correspondent who has seen them in operation, furnishes us with the following particulars:—

"The common method and that with which I have been longest acquainted, consists in a perpendicular lever from 18 to 24 feet long, (according to the size of the stump to be removed). One end of the lever is made fast to a large root of the stump as near as possible to the trunk; the highest part of the stump is next fastened to the lever at a point which becomes the fulcrum. The power is then applied by a long and heavy chain to the end which is in the air, and thus the stump is easily torn from the earth. Two yoke of oxen will remove a stump of the common or midling size without difficulty; but the earth must be previously removed from around the stump, and some or all of the roots must be cut away with the axe.

Another and better method is the *Horizontal* lever, one end of which is fastened to a root of the stump and to its trunk, (others say to a neighboring stump where there are many in a field) the power is then applied to the remote end of the lever, and the stump at the opposite end, or the stump which is used as a fulcrum, must give way, more commonly the former. A small wheel is advantageously placed under the end where the power is applied; causing it to run over the ground more easily than otherwise. By this method two yoke of oxen and three men may easily remove about 40 stumps in a day, if they are of hard wood, and somewhat old, (in which case little or no digging will be necessary,) or perhaps 20 green stumps of hemlock, pines, &c.

The last and best stump machine I have seen or heard of consists in a *wheel and axle.* A large but simple frame is supported by two upright posts within the frame, and upon the uprights an axle is made to revolve by a wooden wheel of some ten or twelve feet circumference, with a strong chain passing around its periphery. Two yoke of oxen will turn the wheel, and thus another chain fastened to the axle and to the stump under the machine is wound around the axle until the stump is torn from the earth. The machine though light is somewhat unwieldy; but the difficulty of transporting it from one stump to another might be removed by affixing wheels to it, and this would in no wise interfere with the operation of the machine. It is difficult to say how many stumps might be pulled in a day in this manner, for such computation would be influenced by a variety of circumstances, such as the character and size of the stumps, the nature of the soil, &c.; but many hundred acres of the New England territory have been cleared by this machine at the rate of ten dollars the acre; and in some instances large tracts of land which were once thickly wooded have been rendered stumpless for the small sum of eight dollars the acre, every stump exceeding six inches in diameter, being removed."

From the New-York Farmer.

GRASS CLOTH, &c.

I observe in the advertisements of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, of August 16th, under public sales, the following: 66 cases assorted bleached and brown *grass cloth*, and *fine and extra fine grass cloth*, handkerchiefs; 850 bales and cases *Chinchu, Bamboo*, and other fancy baskets; 40 cases Suchan *Pongees*, 20 do. Cochineal and white *Pongee* handkerchief; 60 dozen fancy *cane* seat chairs. Cannot you enlighten us in your next number relative to the vegetables which furnish these materials?

H. Perrine.

FLORIDA PRODUCTIONS.

I presume you have observed that the Charleston Mercury remarks that "no doubt can longer exist that the productions of the West Indies may be profitably cultivated in the peninsula of Florida. The sloop Capital, arrived yesterday from near Cape Florida with a quantity of bananas, plantains, and limes, as a part of her cargo, being the first shipment for commercial purposes, of fruit, produced at that place. A bunch of bananas, and of the plantains, and a few of the limes, may be seen at this office, all remarkably fine." H. P.—*ib.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1833.

TYRANNY AMONG HORNED CATTLE.

It is a fact of some consequence to be borne in mind by every person who has any thing to do with barnhold economy, that neat stock do not pay any regard to the rights of cattle, but every animal is a tyrant to the extent of its power, and a slave to the amount of its weakness and its fears. The right of the strongest is apt to be exercised by the higher orders, over the more puny and pusillanimous without measure or mercy; and some aristocratic animals appear to take as great delight in worrying and tormenting their inferiors as if they belonged to the classes of bipeds called emperors, kings, conquerors, &c. On this and other accounts it is important to give your stock plenty of room for feeding ground, racks, troughs, &c. The size of a barn yard should be large in proportion to the stock kept in it. A small yard gives the stronger animals a greater chance to gore and harass the weaker than if there was room for the latter to escape from the assailants.

"The spirit of domination" says an English writer "is so remarkably prevalent among horned cattle that I have a hundred times observed the master beasts running from crib to crib, and absolutely neglecting their own provender for the sake of driving the inferior from theirs. This is, much oftener than is suspected, the chief reason of that difference in a lot of beasts after a winter's keep. It is likewise a very common, and very shameful sight, in a dairy of cows to see several of them gored and wounded in a dozen places, merely from inattention of the owner, and the neglect of clipping the horns of those that butt. The weaker animals should be kept apart; and in crib feeding in the yard, it is a good method to tie up the master beasts at their meals."

Dr. Deane observed "There should be more yards than one to a barn, where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves at least; and the young stock another—that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the farmer can afford them."

Foddering Cattle. It is important to make the most of your materials for foddering. Corn butts and straw, which are often thrown away, with a little pains may be made useful as fodder, by being cut with a straw cutter, mixed with a little cut hay or corn, and the mixture sprinkled with a pretty strong solution of salt and water. "There is a remarkable difference" (according to Lisle, an English writer on husbandry) "in cattle's eating straw when fresh thrashed, and when it has been thrashed several days, especially if the straw is indifferent fodder."

Breeds of Domestic Animals. "Mr. Bakewell of the Dishley farm in England has rendered himself famous by his breed of cattle. His principal aim is to gain the best, whether sheep or cow, which will weigh the most in the most valuable joints; and the same time that he gains the shape that is of the greatest value in the smallest compass, he finds by experience that he gains a breed much hardier and easier fed than others. In his breed of cattle, his maxim is, the smaller the bone the truer will be the make of the beast; the quicker it will fatten, and the weight will have a larger proportion of valuable meat."

The shape which should be the criterion of an ox, bull, sheep or cow, is that of a hogshead or barrel, truly circular, with small, and as short legs, as possible; upon this plain principle that the value lies in the body, and not in the legs. All breeds, whose backs rise in a ridge, are bad.

By proper management Mr. Bakewell brings up his cattle to amazing gentleness; his bulls stand still in the field to be handled; they are driven from field to field with a small switch. His cattle are always fat, and this, he insists is owing to their breed.

The small quantity, and inferior quality of food that will keep a beast, which is properly well made, in good order, is surprising. Such an animal will grow fat in a pasture which would starve one with great bones and ill made.

Mr. Bakewell is equally curious in the breed of his sheep. The bodies of his rams and ewes are as true barrels as can be seen; round broad backs and legs, not more than six inches long. An unusual proof of their kindly fattening is their feeling quite fat between the fore legs upon the ribs, where the common kinds never carry any fat.

He finds that hardly any land is too bad for a good breed of cattle, and hardly any good enough to make a bad breed profitable.

Mr. Bakewell was remarkably attentive to the business of watering his stock. All his horned cattle were tied up in open or other sheds during the winter, and fed, according to their kind, on straw, turnips or hay. Young cattle, which require to be kept in a thriving state, and fattening ones, were fed on roots. His farm consisted of 440 acres; 110 under the plough, and the rest in grass. He kept 60 horses, 400 large sheep, 150 horned cattle, and had generally 15 acres of wheat, and 25 of other Spring grain."

The *Encyclopedia Brittanica*, under the article Agriculture, gives the following notices of some of the improvements above adverted to:

"By Bakewell's skilful selection at first, and constant care afterwards to breed from the best animals, he at last obtained a variety of sheep, which for early maturity, and the property of returning a great produce of mutton for the food they consume, as well as for the small proportion which the weight of the offal bears to that of the four quarters, are altogether unequalled either in this or any other country. The Dishley or New Leicester sheep and their crosses, are now spread over the principal corn districts of Britain; and from their quiet, domesticated habits, are probably still the most profitable of all the varieties of sheep, on farms where the rearing and fattening of live stock are combined with the best courses of tillage crops.

"The practice of Bakewell and his followers furnishes an instance of the benefits of a division of labor, in a department of business where it was little to be expected. Their male stock was let out every year to breeders from all parts of England; and thus, by judiciously crossing the old races, all the valuable properties of the Dishley variety descended after three or four generations to their posterity. By no other means could this new breed have spread so rapidly, nor have been made to accommodate itself so easily to a change of climate and pasture. Another recommendation of this plan was, that the ram-hirer had a choice among a number of males, of somewhat different properties, and in a more or less advanced stage of improvement, from which it was his business to select such as suited his particular object. These were reared by experienced men, who gave their principal attention to this branch alone; and having the best females as well as males, they were able to furnish the necessary supply of young males in the greatest variety to those farmers whose time was occupied by other pursuits. The prices at which Bakewell's rams were hired, appear enormous. In 1789 he received twelve hundred guineas for the hire of three brought at one birth; two thousand for seven, and for his whole letting, at least three thousand guineas."

* Farmer's Manual.

GAMA GRASS SEED.

Extract from a letter from Mr. M. Bartlett, Editor of the Southern Planter, to the Proprietor of the New England Farmer.

"Enclosed I send you a few seeds of the Gama Grass which at this time is exciting a good deal of interest in the southern states, as you will perceive by the papers. It has but lately been brought into notice in this State, and experiments with it have not been fully tested. It promises, however, the most beneficial results. It is perfectly naturalized to our climate, being found wild in almost all parts of the state; yields abundantly, and the roots withstand our severest winters. But it may be no object in your climate and section only as an article of curiosity. It can never, probably, compete with your fine grasses and clovers."

Mr. Bartlett then requests some exchanges of seeds, lucerne, white mulberry &c. and promises in return to send us seeds and roots. We shall be happy to reciprocate favors of this kind, and are very much obliged to Mr. Bartlett for his kindness. The Gama grass seed which we have received shall be put into the hands of such of our friends as we think will turn it to the best account.

The Editor of the N. Y. Farmer gives the following notices of this grass.

"The seeds are put in drills 18 inches apart, and the plants should be hoed sufficient to prevent the growth of weeds. The first season they spread and cover the whole surface. During the second, they are cut once a month from May or June to October or November. Being a perennial, it will probably continue to produce for several years without renewal. Those who are zealous advocates for the introduction of this grass into southern husbandry in particular, say that it will produce 70 to 80 tons of green hay or 20 to 30 of cured hay to the acre.

Some botanists describe four species of Tripsacum, but that called Gama Grass is supposed to be the T. monostachyon; others enumerate only three, and, in the opinion of some writers, two of these are identical. Professor Eaton describes only two, considering the T. monostachyon a variety of the T. dactyloides.

BLACK TONGUE.

The following Recipe was furnished us by a gentleman who has tried and proved its efficacy.

Take of Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum and Loaf Sugar, ¼ oz. of each, and 1 pint of Brandy. Simmer them together, so that the ingredients be well mixed, and apply it as a wash. The mixture should be heated over a slow fire, as it is very inflammable, and should it boil over it would burn like gunpowder.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The London Times states, that the British Ministry have in contemplation an important plan for the relief and benefit of the people. They intend to form an establishment in every parish, under the guaranty of Government, forthe granting of annuities. A person paying 9d a week from the age of 15 is to be entitled after the completion of his 60th year, to an annuity of £20 for life; and if he prefers to pay 18d a week, to an annuity of the same amount from the age of 35. Persons paying £671 10s. once, are to have considerable advantages held out to them, and the annuity of £20 will be allowed at a stated period. The poor who may become subscribers, are to receive the benefit now enjoyed by the proprietors of those institutions in which annuities are granted. If at any period a subscriber chooses to withdraw what he has thus deposited he is at liberty to do so, but will have no claimto interest, though from the time when the annuity becomes payable, the privilege of withdrawing the principal is to cease.

A train of one hundred and forty cars, containing upwards of 3600 barrels of flour passed over the Baltimore Rail Road, destined for that city.

A letter from the Pacific, to a house in New York, received via Panama, states that Arica and Tacna were nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 18th of Sept.

A Deer of the largest size was lately killed at Freetown Furnace, the first that has been seen there for a number of years—and dearly he paid for his temerity.

A farm one mile from Norristown, (Pennsylvania) of 155 acres, was sold on the 7th ult. for $252 per acre. The purchaser has since refused $5000 for his bargain. Norristown is a small village, situated on the Schuykill river, 17 miles from Philadelphia.—*Poughkeepsie Jour*

A shocking accident occurred in Clay, N.Y. last Tuesday night. Two young ladies, Miss Ricord and Miss Hufftailing, went to bed in perfect health and were found dead in the morning by their parents in consequence of a Charcoal fire in a tight room.

TO BE LET

THE whole, or part of a Farm, in the vicinity of Boston, containing about 95 acres of good land, with a convenient House, Barn, and out houses—of which possession may be had on the 1st of April next—Provided application is made by a capable, steady and industrious man, of good moral character, and who has been educated in the business of Farming, and who will produce a good recommendation of such qualifications—and none other need apply.

For further information, enquire of the proprietor and publisher of the New-England Farmer, at his Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

100 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED,

GROWTH OF 1833, just received at G. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

SOUTHERN CLOVER,

GROWTH OF 1833, just received by G. C. BARRETT.

FINE EARLY PEAS.

Earliest Dwarf Peas—the earliest variety of Peas, grown from 20 to 24 inches high—consequently require no sticks.
Early Washington Peas, a very *productive* early variety.
" Charlton " Early Golden Hotspur, do.;
Bishop's Early Dwarf, do.; very dwarf and early.

ALSO—Dwarf Scymetar Peas—A new variety from Scotland; this Pea will be found a great acquisition for a very productive and delicious *late* sort.
Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea; Knight's Dwarf do.;
Large Dwarf Marrowfat, do.; &c. &c.
All the above were raised expressly for the NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

MANUAL OF THE MULBERRY.

Just published, the second edition of Cobb's Manual, containing information respecting the growth of the *Mulberry Tree*, with suitable directions for the culture of SILK, in three parts. This edition is an improvement. Price 50 cents.
For sale, by GEO. C. BARRETT, *N. E. Farmer Office.*

CATALOGUE FOR 1834.

Just published for distribution *gratis* a Catalogue of GARDEN & GRASS SEEDS, of the growth of 1833, raised expressly for, and warranted of first quality by, GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store, Boston.

SEED BARLEY.

Seed Barley for sale, at G. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store.

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Calf of good Breed and good for Milk, by S. POND, of Cambridgeport. jan8.

NOTICE.

A capable, faithful and industrious young married man who should be disposed to take a Farm (upon fair terms) consisting of about 90 acres of good tillage and pasture land, within eight miles of Boston, and within half a mile of a growing neighborhood, where he would find a profitable, ready and sure market for a regular supply of vegetables—which advantages, with that of supplying milk in the City, would ensure him a lucrative and encouraging support—may hear of such an opportunity, on a personal application to the publisher and proprietor of the New-England Farmer, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market St., Boston—possession may be had the 1st of April next.
Boston, December 18, 1833.

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Moody & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull on, will keep many years, and that after been cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weavil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each, (which may be returned;) also, ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Coarse Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ship, and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

☞ An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in the several Insurance offices, State str. JOHN PRINCE.
Boston, Nov. 16, 1833. tf

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 300 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chesnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 200 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan and Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

		FROM	TO
APPLES, early,	barrel	1 50	2 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1	"	8 25	9 00
prime,	"	6 00	6 50
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	17	20
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	14	15
CRANBERRIES,	bushel	2 50	3 00
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	42
FLAX, American,	pound	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 33	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	6 25	6 50
Baltimore, Howard str. new	"	6 00	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 87	6 00
Alexandria,	"	6 00	
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	73	75
southern yellow,	"	63	64
white,	"	64	65
Rye, (scarce) Northern,	"	85	95
Barley,	"	70	75
Oats, Northern. (prime)	"	41	43
HAY, best English, New,	ton	21 00	22 00
Eastern screwed,	"	16 00	17 00
Hard pressed,	"	15 00	16 00
HONEY,	gallon	33	37
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	20	22
2d quality	"	18	19
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	9½	10
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	20	21
" upper,	lb.	22	23
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	17	19
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	27
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	26
LIME, best sort	cask	1 06	1 12
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	20 00	21 00
Navy, Mess,	"	13 50	14 50
Bone, middlings,	"	15 00	16 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bushel	2 37	2 50
Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11½	12½
White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	30	33
TALLOW, tried,	cwt		9 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	62	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	70	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	52	55
Merino, half blood,	"	45	50
Merino, quarter,	"	42	45
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,	"	55	60
Northern pulled, 1st Lambs,	"	47	50
Northern pulled, 2d "	"	35	40
Northern pulled, 3d "	"	30	33
Northern pulled, 1st Spinning,	"	42	45

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11
southern,	"	9	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"	7	7½
POULTRY,	"	9	10
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	16
lump, best,	"	17	18
EGGS,	dozen	22	25
POTATOES,	bushel	40	50
CIDER, (according to quality.)	barrel	1 25	1 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 458 Beef Cattle, (including 110 unsold last week); 20 Stores, 1360 Sheep; and 190 Swine. About 60 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—A small advance from last week, particularly on the best qualities. We noticed two or three yoke, very fine, taken at $6; we quote prime at 5 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 75 a 4 50.

Sheep.—'Dull.' We noticed lots taken at $1 92, 2, 2 25, 2 50 and 3.

Swine.—We noticed one lot taken at 4 3-4 for Sows, and 5 3-4c for Barrows; one at 4 1-2 for Sows, and 6c for Barrows. At retail, 5 a 6 for Sows, and 6 a 7c for Barrows.

25,000 YARDS COTTON FRINGE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street.
tf oct 31

MISCELLANY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TO COMING EVENINGS.

In summer days I till the ground,
And tug, and toil and get my bread;
No interval can then be found
Between my labor and my bed;
My wife declines to knit by night,
And I to read by candle-light.

But when the south receives the sun,
Beyond the equinoctial line—
When all my summer work is done,
Substantial pleasures then are mine;
Then Jane begins to knit at night,
And I to read by candle-light.

I am content and never sigh,
Nor fly from home some bliss to find;
And Jane is pleased as well as I,
It so completely feasts her mind,
To sit her down to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light.

For when I read, she always hears,
And what she hears she tries to scan;
When aught obscure to her appears,
Then I explain it if I can.
O how she loves to knit by night,
And hear me read by candle-light.

But when she drops a stitch and gapes,
Soon gapes again and nods her head,
I close my book, and say "perhaps
'Tis time, my dear, to go to bed—
So knit again to-morrow night,
And hear me read by candle-light."

From the London Quarterly Review.

FIXED STARS.

We are as yet, and doubtless ever shall be, without the means of numbering those tenants of the firmament. Every new improvement of the telescope brings within the range of vision countless multitudes which human eye has never seen before. Some stars are double, and even triple; that is to say, they appear to us within a barely distinguishable distance of each other. Upwards of three thousand double stars have been discovered; and it is justly supposed that even this number by no means exhausts the fertility of the Heavens in these twin productions, some of which have been actually observed to move round each other in orbits requiring for their entire completion twelve hundred of our years. Such systems as these give the mind a faint glimmer of eternity.

Astronomers conjecture, not without reason, from the analogies of our own system, that these suns do not revolve round each other, shedding their light in vain, but that each is accompanied by its circle of planets, which being opaque bodies, would of course be forever shrouded from our view by the splendor of their respective orbs of day. This idea leads us to conclude that the stars which are separated from each other by distances at least as great as that of Uranus from our sun—that is to say, some eighteen hundred millions of miles—have also their respective planets, their Mercuries, their Earths, their Jupiters, and Saturns, and are the centres of peculiar systems throughout the whole firmament. If these planets be peopled by intelligent beings, as Earth is, and the other planets of the Solar System are supposed to be, the contemplation in thought of such myriads of globes with their inhabitants, overwhelms the mind.

We have no mode of ascertaining the distance of any one of the stars from the earth. We have measured the circumference which we describe in our annual journey round the sun; we take the diameter of that circle, and with it form the base of a triangle whose vertex should be at the nearest of those luminous bodies. The angle thus formed, however, at the star, would be unappreciable with the most perfect instrument of human invention. Now an angle of one second of a degree is appreciable; consequently the distance of the nearest fixed star must exceed the radius of a circle, one second of whose circumference measures one hundred and ninety millions of miles; that is, it must exceed two hundred thousand times the diameter of the earth's orbit. If the dove that returned no more to Noah, had been commissioned to bear with her utmost speed, an olive branch to the least remote of the spheres, she would therefore still be on her journey: after towering for forty centuries through the heights of space, she would not at this moment have reached the middle of her destined way.

No Machinery has yet been invented, indeed it seems at present impossible that we should ever devise any means, by which we might estimate the magnitude of even the least of the stars, since we never behold their distances. We become sensible of their existence by rays of light, which must have taken, in some instances, probably a thousand years to reach our globe, although light is known to travel at the rate of one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles in a second. Sirius, the brightest, because perhaps the nearest to us of those luminaries, is conjectured by Dr. Wollaston to give as much light as fourteen suns, each as large as ours. An individual gazing through an instrument from a planet of Sirius to our sun, might suppose that he could cover our entire system with a spider's thread. He would set down the sun in his map as a fixed star, but to his eye it would present no variation, as the largest of our planets would not intercept much more than a hundredth part of the sun's surface, and could not therefore produce any loss of light of which he could take any estimate. For him this globe of ours, immense as to our finite faculties it seems to be, would have no existence. It would find not even a point's place on his chart, and if it were blotted out of space tomorrow, it would never be missed by any of the probably fifty worlds that are bathed in the floods of light that Sirius pours forth. Whose eye is it that watches over our sphere? Whose is the ever-extended arm that maintains it?

CASTOR OIL FOR LAMPS.

In the thirteenth volume of the American Farmer, page 207, we mentioned a discovery by Mr. Isaac Smith, of Eastville, Northampton Co. (Va.) which enabled him to render castor oil equal to the best sperm for burning in lamps. We mentioned, also, that it was Mr. Smith's intention to take out a patent for this valuable improvement. This, however, he has not done; and his son, Mr. Francis H. Smith of this city, called at our office a day or two ago, and gave us permission to make known, for the benefit of the public, his father's method of preparing the oil, which is merely mixing with it spirits of turpentine, with which it readily combines, in the proportion of one of the latter to four of the oil. The simplicity of this manner of preparing it, enhances the value of the commodity very considerably.

As to the excellence of the composition, for the purpose of lighting rooms, there can be but one opinion by all who have tried it.

It is at least equal to the best sperm we ever saw in its quality for combustion, and in its appearance decidedly superior. We are now writing by a lamp filled with it, and a finer light we never saw. The lamp has been burning three hours, and there is not the slightest appearance of crust; on the wick and on extinguishing the flame, there is no fire remaining in the wick as is generally the case with sperm oil, except of the very best quality—indeed, in the extinguishment and in the relighting of a lamp of this oil, there is a strong similarity to that of a gas light. Mr. F. H. Smith has used this mixture in his house these five years, and prefers it decidedly to the best sperm. It emits, he says, a clearer and more powerful light, and burns somewhat longer than sperm, and *never* congeals in the coldest weather. The present relative prices of castor and sperm oil, offer no inducement to those on the sea-board to substitute the former for the latter; but to our brethren of the West, the subject promises to be of much importance, as rendering them still further independent of foreign supplies for the necessaries and comforts of life. The compound is likewise much cheaper to them, inasmuch as a double freight is saved—that on sperm oil from the sea-board and on castor oil, the abundant product of their fields, to a distant market.—*Am. Far.*

AMERICAN HEARTH RUGS.

JUST received at 414 Washington street, a fresh supply of Hearth Rugs, from the Tariffville Factory, manufactured expressly for the subscriber—they are superior in beauty and fabric to any imported. E. S BREWER.

N. B. E. S. B. will receive orders to manufacture Rugs to match any carpet. iseeptJ1 nov 23

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large stock of English and American Goods at reduced prices, among which are

Bales Black Bombazette of good quality, at 12½ cts. per yard.
" Green " " " " " " "
" Blue and Brown Cambletts of good quality, at 12½ cents.
" Scotch Plaids, " " " "
" English, Sup. & fine 6-4 Merino from 3*s.* to 8*s.* per yard.
" French " " " " " $1 to $2 " "

In addition to the above, the subscriber offers a more extensive stock of Woollen, Linen and Cotton Goods, than can be had at any other Store in the City, at prices proportionably low to those above named.

E. S. BREWER, 414 Washington Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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